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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/886,979	01/15/2002	Jacob Malkin	109289.00193	8265

7590

05/02/2002

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EXAMINER

ANGEBRANNDT, MARTIN J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1756

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DATE MAILED: 05/02/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/886,979

Applicant(s)

LEVICH ET AL.

Examiner

Martin J Angebranndt

Art Unit

1756

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 June 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 55-60 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 55-60 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 5.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

Art Unit: 1756

1 The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2 Claims 55 and 58-60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pettijohn et al. '904, in view of Keller, K, ed. and Russell '031.

Pettijohn et al. '904 teaches the exposure of a silver halide photographic film and development to produce a silver negative image. The silver image is bleached using potassium ferricyanide ( $K_3 [Fe(CN)_6]$ ) and potassium iodide (KI), followed by a rinse to remove the excess bleach. The treatment of the resulting silver iodide image with fluorescent dyes Acridine Orange, Acriflavine, Pyronin GS, Rhodamine B and Safranin T together with the times of contact are disclosed in the table in column 4.

Keller, K, ed. "Science and Technology of Photography", © 1993 VCH, pp 43-82, 119 and 136 teaches that photographic films with different sensitized layer commonly have interlayers between the differently sensitized layers. (pages 75, 119 and 136) The formation of emulsions including the formation of the silver halide salts and the emulsion is disclosed. (pp 43-62) The size of the grains are disclosed with respect to figure 28 on page 61. The coating of several emulsions is disclosed with respect to figure 35e and 35f. and on page 78. Chemical sensitization is discussed on pages 56-57 and spectral sensitization including the use of cyanine dyes is disclosed on pages 13-23.

Russell '031 teaches the use of UV, visible and IR light with the recording media described. (3/34-38) Figures 4-7 exemplify the case where recording layers are different colored

materials, such as photographic film, photoluminescent materials or inks.(5/38-52,6/45-52,6/62-7/2 and 7/24-39). The disc shape of the recording media are shown in figures 2 and 3a.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to use conventional production methods disclosed by Keller, K, ed., including forming the silver halide salts, sensitizing them spectrally using known spectral sensitization dyes and chemically using sulfur and gold compounds to form the photographic film of Pettijohn et al. '904 used in the disclosed process and/or to use the result of Pettijohn et al. '904 alone or in view of Keller, K, ed. to form multilayered recording media such as those disclosed by Russell '031, who teaches the use of luminescent materials and photographic film for that purpose and that the result is increased storage capacity.

The examiner notes that this rejection include a reference to optical recording media and that medium specifically describes the use of photographic materials and as either of the references specifically describes photographic materials they are analogous. The coating process is disclosed with respect to figures 35e and 35f. and on page 78 of Keller, K, ed. contrary to the arguments offered by the applicant The rejection is maintained.

3 Claims 55 and 58-60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pettijohn et al. '904, in view of Keller, K, ed. and Russell '031, further in view of Seyewetz, A., "A Review of Dye-Toning Processes", The British Journal of Photography, pp 611-614 (10/10/24).

Seyewetz, A. teaches other old and well known variations on processes where the silver image is transformed to silver halides, silver ferrocyanides (with cobalt, iron, lead, copper or uranium), silver/chromium compounds, silver compounds formed from the reaction with quinones and alkali bromides, sulphocyanates or silver and copper an silver sulphide on pages 611-613. Useful dyes are disclosed on page 614 and include Azo dyes, eosine, erythrosine, fuchsine, rhodamine S, acridine dyes, nile blue, capri blue, and others.

In addition to the basis above, the examiner holds that it would have been obvious to use other methods and compositions which are old and well known in the art to enable dye toning in place of that specifically used in the process of Pettijohn et al. '904 as modified by Keller, K, ed. and/or Russell '031 with a reasonable expectation of achieving comparable results.

The examiner notes that other references are cited to provide the multilayer teaching and therefore the issue of one references not teachings every part of the claims is irrelevant. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

4 Claims 55 and 58-60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pettijohn et al. '904, in view of Keller, K, ed. and Russell '031, further in view of Seyewetz, A., "A Review of Dye-Toning Processes", The British Journal of Photography, pp 611-614 (10/10/24), Peterson '023 and Gaspar '122.

Peterson '023 teaches in example 3 the treatment of a three pack, where three differently sensitized layers are successively dyed after development of all three layers and bleaching them. The use of intervening layers is specifically disclosed. (3/70-73)

Gaspar '122 teaches the treatment of a photographic film having two emulsions which are differently sensitized which are exposed, developed and treated to produce mordanting particles in place of the silver in all the layers. Both layers are then dyed blue (with fuchsin) and then the topmost layer is decolorized using nitric acid and colored a different color using resourcin. (1/80-2/24). The use of other dyes is also disclosed. (2/25-49 and 2/126-147). The use of intervening layers is specifically disclosed. (1/85-87)

In addition to the basis above, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to preform the dye-toning treatments in multi-emulsion photographic media, using the techniques

Art Unit: 1756

disclosed by Peterson '023 and Gaspar '122 rather than differently sensitized emulsions on separate substrates as taught by Pettijohn et al. '904 as modified by Keller, K, ed. and Russell '031 together with Seyewetz, A., "A Review of Dye-Toning Processes", The British Journal of Photography, pp 611-614 (10/10/24) with a reasonable expectation of success as this is old and known in the art and would allow full color images to be formed with out possible errors in registration which results from the different substrates.

The examiner relies upon the basis provided above without further comment as no further argument were directed at this rejection beyond those addressed above.

5 Claims 55 and 58-60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pettijohn et al. '904, in view of Keller, K, ed. and Russell '031, further in view of Seyewetz, A., "A Review of Dye-Toning Processes", The British Journal of Photography, pp 611-614 (10/10/24), Peterson '023, Gaspar '122 and Asami et al. '978.

Asami et al. '978 teaches the formation of images in color photographic media using lasers which are digitally controlled with respect to figure 2. This increases the range of types of images which can be produced. (col 1)

In addition to the basis for the rejection discussed above, the examiner holds that it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to use known means, such as those disclosed by Asami et al. '978 to digitally write data in the media of Pettijohn et al. '904 as modified by Keller, K, ed., Russell '031, Seyewetz, A., "A Review of Dye-Toning Processes", The British Journal of Photography, pp 611-614 (10/10/24), Peterson '023, and Gaspar '122 with a reasonable expectation of gaining the benefits described by Asami et al. '978, including increased flexibility in the images produced.

Art Unit: 1756

6 Claims 55 and 58-60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pettijohn et al. '904, in view of Keller, K, ed. and Russell '031, further in view of Seyewetz, A., "A Review of Dye-Toning Processes", The British Journal of Photography, pp 611-614 (10/10/24), Peterson '023, Gaspar '122 and Asami et al. '978, further in view of Tauleigne et al. '917, Kelly GB 160137, Crabtree '962, von Arx GB 472346 or Crabtree '742.

Tauleigne et al. '917 teach the after exposing and processing a photographic film so that the sulfite is removed, the image is plunged into a solution of copper chloride causing the image to whiten due to the formation of silver chloride or silver/copper chloride. The transformation to the bromide can be made using a solution of ferric bromide rather than copper chloride and the transformation to the ferrocyanide can be made using a solution of ferrocyanide rather than copper chloride. The result is treated with potassium iodide and then dipped in colorant such as Fuchsin, rosaniline, methylene blue or auromin. (page 1/lines 46-97)

Kelly GB 160137 teaches treatment of a photographic material which has been exposed and developed and bleached using copper or chromium salts and then dyed with azo or acid dye, such as ponceaus, fast reds, fast greens, fast blues, acid fuchsine and yellows. (1/59-2/63 and 2/64-3/35). The examiner notes that the HCl, copper sulfate and bichromate are present and the resulting combination meets the claim limitations.

Crabtree '962 teaches treatment of a photographic material which has been exposed and developed and bleached using copper sulfate and potassium ferricyanide and then dyed with any of Tannin Heliotrope, rhodamine 6G, thioflavin, methyl green, victoria blue and methylene blue. (1/41-2/70)

von Arx GB 472346 teaches treatment of a photographic material which has been exposed and developed and bleached using zinc sulfate and potassium ferricyanide and then dyed with malachite green.

Art Unit: 1756

Crabtree '742 teaches treatment of a photographic material which has been exposed and developed and bleached using chromic acid and potassium ferricyanide, treated with ferrous sulfate and a solution of thiosulfate and then dyed with one of an acidic alizarin dye.

In addition to the basis for the rejection discussed above, the examiner holds that it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to use other well known means for performing the oxidation of the silver image, such as those disclosed by of Tauleigne et al. '917, Kelly GB 160137, Crabtree '962, von Arx GB 472346 or Crabtree '742 in the process of Pettijohn et al. '904 as modified by Keller, K, ed. and Russell '031 combined with Seyewetz, A., "A Review of Dye-Toning Processes", The British Journal of Photography, pp 611-614 (10/10/24), Peterson '023, Gaspar '122 and Asami et al. '978 with a reasonable expectation of being able to preform the oxidation based upon the well recognized equivalent function within the art of these oxidants for silver in photographic materials.

7 A rejection based on double patenting of the "same invention" type finds its support in the language of 35 U.S.C. 101 which states that "whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process ... may obtain a patent therefor ..." (Emphasis added). Thus, the term "same invention," in this context, means an invention drawn to identical subject matter. See *Miller v. Eagle Mfg. Co.*, 151 U.S. 186 (1894); *In re Ockert*, 245 F.2d 467, 114 USPQ 330 (CCPA 1957); and *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970).

A statutory type (35 U.S.C. 101) double patenting rejection can be overcome by canceling or amending the conflicting claims so they are no longer coextensive in scope. The filing of a terminal disclaimer cannot overcome a double patenting rejection based upon 35 U.S.C. 101.

8 Claims 56 and 57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as claiming the same invention as that of claims 10-12 of prior U.S. Patent No. 6,265,140. This is a double patenting rejection.

9 Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Martin J Angebrannndt whose telephone number is 703-308-4397.

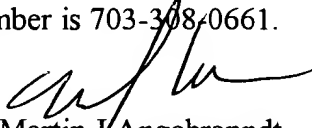
The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays-Thursday and alternate Fridays.



Art Unit: 1756

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark Huff can be reached on 703-308-2464. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9310 for regular communications and 703-872-9311 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0661.



Martin J. Angebranndt  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 1756

May 1, 2002